

HIGHLAND.

Dec. 25, 1911.

John Evans suffered a stroke of paralysis Saturday.

Harry McClure has been laid up with a sore foot the past week.

Mrs. Squires, of Greenfield, is visiting E. M. Johnson and wife for a few days.

Clint Sanders and wife and Pet McClure, of Cincinnati, are the guests of Mrs. Sadie McClure.

William Head and sister, Miss Adina are spending the holidays with their parents, T. L. Head and family.

Robert Ballard, of Columbus, is visiting friends here.

Miss Ella Adams is with her parents, James Adams and wife this week.

Clyde Dunlap and family spent Monday with R. M. Cox and wife.

Miss Nannie Wright is spending her vacation in Columbus.

Leona Rice, of Cincinnati, is visiting friends here.

William Grice, of Wilmington, is with home folks this week.

Ed Ballentine and wife, of Dayton, are guests of Geo. Hoskins and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox, of Springfield, are visiting Jake Harris and wife.

Ralph Laird, of Dayton, is spending this week with Rev. Laird and family.

Archie Woodmansee, who is attending Medical College at Cleveland, is with F. S. Woodmansee and wife.

Earl Evans and Miss Ethel Bragg were married at the M. E. parsonage at Hillsboro Dec. 23, returned to his father's, H. A. Evans, for Christmas, and will remain at Hillsboro during the holidays.

F. M. Horsman and wife entertained with Christmas dinner F. S. Woodmansee and wife and son, Archie, E. T. Rayburn and wife, Mrs. Lydia Horsman, Miss Gertrude Pavey and Dr. McAllister.

O. B. Savage, of Wilmington, was the guest of J. R. Walker and wife, Monday.

HARRISBURG.

Dec. 25, 1911.

Mrs. G. W. Sanders is no better at this writing.

Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, of Point Victory, is the guest of G. W. Sanders and family.

Several from this place attended the S. S. Convention, at New Market, Sunday evening.

Hiram Emery, of Sheridan, Ind., is visiting his brother, D. U. Emery.

The Misses Petro, of Cloverdale, are spending the holidays with their grand mother, Mrs. Robt. Gaddis.

Mitchell C. Vance, of Gas City, Ind., is spending his vacation with his parents, T. R. Vance and wife.

Miss Mary Anderson, of Samantha, is spending her vacation with her parents, A. L. Anderson and wife.

John C. Vance and wife entertained at dinner Friday M. E. Vance and daughter, Minner, A. L. Anderson, G. W. Sanders, C. D. Vance and Cary Emery.

Butchering is the order of the day here. Spare ribs, back bone and sausage is good enough for us, what about you?

The sons and daughters of Aunt Lib Vance made her a Christmas dinner Monday. Mrs. Vance was happy beyond expression for the surprise her children gave her.

Homer Sanders and wife entertained at dinner Thursday J. V. Sanders and wife, C. D. Vance and wife, G. W. Sanders and daughter, Nora, and A. L. Anderson and wife.

Miss Elizabeth Anderson left this week for Ada to attend college.

FAIRVIEW.

Dec. 25, 1911.

Joseph Stroup and wife entertained with a family dinner Christmas John Briggs and wife and son, Joseph Brulport and wife and Phil Stroup and wife.

Mrs. Welmer and children, of Hamilton, and brothers were guests of Mrs. L. Winkle, over Xmas.

Miss Isma Faris returned Sunday from a visit with her uncle, C. C. Faris, in Danville, Ill.

Frank Tedrick and wife entertained Christmas S. Mullenix and wife, of Newark, John Webster and wife and Ernest Roush and wife and baby.

The Sunday School scholars received their annual treat Sunday.

Fred Granger and family spent Xmas with relatives near Harwood.

Ed Burton's had for their Xmas guests Robt. Burton, Mrs. Chaney, Lewis Bish and wife and children, of Hillsboro, Mrs. Kate Malone, of Lynchburg, Roy Moorhead and wife, of Greenfield, and Leonard and Richard Burton, of Springfield.

John Chaney met with a painful though not serious accident while sawing wood with a wind force saw, by his hand coming in contact with the saw, but did not lose any fingers.

Everett P. Mullenix, teacher, of Penn township, is taking his vacation this week.

CORN FOR MAKING SILAGE SHOULD NOT BE CUT UNTIL IT IS NEARLY RIPE

Ears Should Be Dented or Glazed and Leaves and Husks Beginning to Turn Brown—Filling the Silo Is An Operation That Requires Much Care.

(By E. F. Rinehart, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University.)



Filling the Silo is an Operation That Requires Care.

Filling the silo is an operation that requires great care. As silage is a green feed preserved in its natural state—or nearly so—in order for it to keep well it must be put away properly. Before filling, the silo should be gone over carefully, to make sure that it is air-tight. Wherever the air has access, we may expect to find a certain amount of spoiled silage.

Corn for the silo should not be cut until it is somewhat ripe. The ears should be dented or glazed and the leaves and husks beginning to turn brown. In other words, it should be at such a stage of ripeness that if let stand a few days, it would do to put into the shock. If cut too green, not only will the yield per acre be much less, but a poorer quality of silage will result, as it will be more acid. If allowed to get too ripe it will not pack well and the danger from mold will be much greater. If, for any reason, the corn is allowed to become so ripe as to be somewhat dry, water should be added as the silo is filled.

Whatever type of cutter is used, the corn should be cut very fine. The length of the pieces should never exceed one-half or three-fourths of an inch. Then the silage will not only pack better, but the cattle will eat it more completely; consequently, there is less waste. The most convenient way of cutting is with the binder. If the corn is somewhat green, it may be allowed to wilt, but not to become dry. If desired, the twine may be removed at the cutter, although the usual practice is to run it through the machine with the corn.

As silage enters the silo, it should be evenly distributed. If a large heap is allowed to accumulate from the end of the carrier or blower, the pieces of corn will roll down the sides, consequently the grain will not be evenly distributed and some feeds will be much richer than others. This objection may be overcome by keeping the silage scattered as it enters the silo. For this purpose a distributor or conveyor will be found very convenient.

Care should be taken that the entire surface is well packed. Friction along the walls prevents the silage from settling, thus leaving air spaces, unless it is carefully tramped. If the entire center is not kept well filled and packed, it will sink down, settling away from the walls.

After filling, the silage will settle some distance, so that a second filling will be necessary a day or two later. However, if no roof is used, when nearly full old boards may be set up inside the silo, projecting eight or ten feet above the top, and the silo filled up to the top of these. In a day or two the silage will have settled to the top of the silo, and the boards may be removed. The top of the silo should then be left undisturbed until feeding begins.

Unless feeding from the silo is begun immediately, a few inches at the top—two deep as the pen penetrates—will decay. For this reason it is well to go into the field and remove the ears from the last few loads that are to be placed at the extreme top of the silo.

GET CHILDREN INTERESTED IN THE FAIR

Fair boards that have noticed a declining interest in their home fair have found a new enthusiasm manifest in both young and old by having educational exhibits of the work of the public.



An Exhibit Made at a County Fair by School Children.

In schools. It is very easy to see that when boys and girls are exhibitors at a county fair they will be interested, in the fair, to the extent that they will not be satisfied until they can attend at least a day or so during its session. Parents will naturally be interested in what their children do and so they

will be there, too, together with their relatives and neighbors.

These exhibits generally consist of maps and miscellaneous drawings, specimens of penmanship, note books, examination manuscripts, compositions, kindergarten work, specimens of sewing and agricultural displays.

The awards are usually the best of books and pictures, chosen by the winners in consultation with some competent person who sees to it that the work is only first-class and suitable to the age of the pupil. It is no uncommon thing for small village schools to receive premiums amounting to \$100 and common country schools half that amount. One can not overestimate the vast amount of good that is done by a school district receiving such a stock of good literature. In many schools it is the only source from which they are able to draw in order to secure a library and yet by patient effort a list of books has been secured that would be a credit to a much larger and wealthier district.

C. D. STEINER,
College of Agriculture, Ohio State University.

POINTERS ON BREAD BAKING.

In making bread small loaves can be more thoroughly baked than large ones. Loaves baked in single pans have crust all around and a well baked crumb, while if several are baked in one pan the inside loaves are rarely baked thoroughly. The ordinary single pan is about four by four and one-half by nine inches. A loaf of this size is easily baked in forty-five minutes. A larger loaf will require longer baking.

After baking, place the loaves in the air to cool. Do not cover with a cloth. To soften the crust, it is better to spread it slightly with butter. Covering the bread is apt to make it soggy inside. The loaves may be set across the edges of the pan to cool. As soon as the bread is cool, place it in a tight tin box or a jar to keep it from drying out.

Insufficient and careless kneading of bread are often the cause of ill-shaped loaves and of large holes in the loaf. The crust should be a rich brown color, of firm but not brittle texture, and at least one-eighth inch thick.

MABEL MISKIMMEN,
College of Agriculture, Ohio State University.

USE THE FANNING MILL.

There is an implement found on most farms that is not used as much as it should be, and that is the fanning mill, or seed grader. It usually stands in the barn, away back in the corner, covered with hayseeds and cobwebs and only comes to light when there is an especially urgent need that seed wheat or oats be cleaned. Why not use it every season? Many of the experiment stations have found after careful tests that the larger, plumper kernels of wheat give the best yields when sown. The seeds that are well nourished, well stored with plant food are the heaviest. The young plant must depend upon the plant food that is stored up in the seed until it gets a hold in the soil, consequently the seed that has the largest amount of stored plant food will be the best, as it will enable the young plant to get a more vigorous start.

Before sowing, the seed wheat should be carefully screened by running through the fanning mill. This will not only remove the small and undeveloped kernels but will also remove weed seeds and diseased kernels. This form of seed selection is as important as that of picking out the best-looking ears of corn, but many farmers fail to realize it.

FEW FACTS ABOUT POULTRY

Quality of the Eggs Greatly Depends on the Food Given—French Use Spices in Fattening.

Eggs may differ materially in color, and yet may not differ much in nutriment. Again, they may differ largely in nutriment, when, for instance, they are neglected or poorly fed, or when they eat fifth, damaged grain or tainted meat. The crop and gizzard of a hen cannot transform impure food into pure food products. The real value of an egg for food lies inside the shell, and is not indicated by color of shell, says the American Cultivator.

In France they mix spices and herbs with the food given to fattening poultry, which are said to impart a delicious flavor to the meat.

Fowls intended to be killed should not only be confined in a coop for 24 hours without food, but should be supplied with plenty of drinking water, which adds to the cleanliness of the intestines.

If a drawn carcass has any distance to go, it may mold inside; or if a fly does not "blow" in it, there is a large exposed surface hidden from sight which may become infected by some means during transit. If moldy, sour or fly blown, it is no longer salable, at least for anything like a fair price, and it is not safe as food.

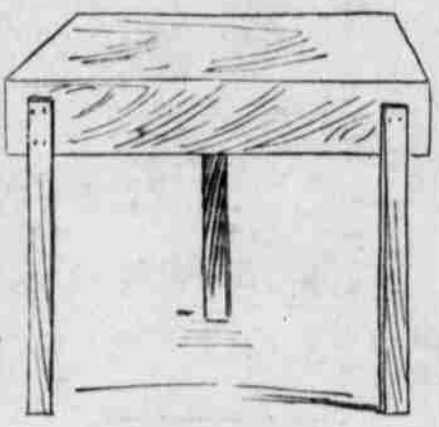
A poultry lecturer in Scotland some years ago, in an address on the rearing and general management of chickens, said on the subject of food, he would give a "wrinkle" worth its weight in gold. At three days old the chickens were qualified to eat pretty nearly anything, but he warned them against the practice of feeding the chickens on soaked bread. They should adopt the following plan: Fill the little linen bag half full of rice, put it into water and let it boil five minutes. They should then withdraw the bag and let the water drain away and they would find the rice whole and separated. A handful of oatmeal should be mixed with the rice and it would absorb all the moisture. This the chickens should be allowed to pick up for themselves, but they should not have too much.

As the duck has no crop, it does not assimilate and thrive on whole grain.

CHOPPING BLOCK IS HANDY

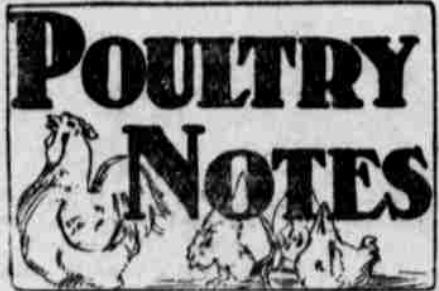
Implement Will Be Found of Great Convenience for Cutting Meat and Bones for Poultry.

We have been using a chopping block around the chicken yard which is very handy when pounding bones and chopping fresh meat for the flock, says a writer in the Homestead. A



Chopping Block.

heavy piece of timber, two feet long, one foot wide and ten inches thick was secured. To this was attached three legs as illustrated, allowing the face of the block to stand about two and one-half inches above the ground.



Don't overlook providing for a supply of green feed.

A hen without plenty of drink is a hen without many eggs to put in the basket.

Fresh eggs find ready buyers and command respect. Bad eggs cause trouble.

Store a sufficient quantity of road dust also to provide the chickens with dust baths during the winter.

Carefulness in dressing poultry pays for the extra pains taken. The pin feathers must all be removed.

Worry along without a trap nest, but keep your eyes open for the best layers and set their eggs next spring.

Over-exercise toughens the flesh of even a young fowl. A good brood is half the race for a valuable table fowl.

Eggs have lots of albumen in them. What is that? You get it in milk. Don't fail to feed all of it you can spare.

If you want your hens to shell out the eggs, boil up some of those small potatoes and feed them now and then a ration.

The carcass should be dressed immediately after killing. To allow the feathers to remain on for several hours will hasten decomposition.

Should your poultry house floor be damp and there be no possibility of moving it to dryer grounds, scatter several wheelbarrow loads of fine dry earth over the floor.

The laying hen is not apt to become overfat. Nevertheless, it is a mistake to keep her on a diet of corn expecting her to manufacture eggs from that article. Corn is no egg food.

STORAGE OF THE ROOT CROPS

Concrete Celler is Economical and Easy of Construction—Pit Also Found Satisfactory.

(By E. J. DELWICHE, Wisconsin.)

Root crops are valuable for stock feeding, both for their content of digestible nutrients and in supplying succulent feed for the winter months. Under good conditions a large amount of feed per acre can be grown from roots, for this reason—they are useful on small farms where the amount of land under cultivation is small.

Roots can probably be grown for less than \$2 per ton under favorable conditions. The cost of production per acre is approximately \$35 per acre.

Mangels give the heaviest yield per acre, with rutabagas and turnips a close second, and carrots third.

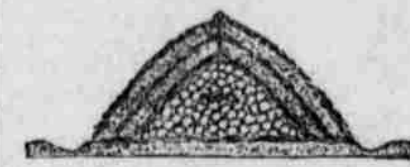
Carrots and rutabagas are about equal in per cent. of digestible nutrients, and are higher in this respect than either mangels or turnips.

Turnips and rutabagas do not keep so well as some other roots. They should be fed in the fall and early winter in the order named.

Mangels and carrots keep well over winter when properly stored.

The best place to store roots is in a root cellar near where they are to be fed. Such a cellar may be a part of a barn, basement, or it may be built conveniently near to the stock barn in most places the root house can be built most economically of concrete. Ordinarily cement is the only material that has to be purchased. The gravel and sand are usually available at no great distance on most farms. While the temperature in a root house should never fall to the freezing point, it should be at a low point for best results in keeping roots.

When no cellar is available, roots may be stored in pits. For fall and early winter feeding, they need not be covered to any great depth. The roots are put in a conical pile, about four feet in diameter on a bed of clean straw, then covered with a layer of two inches of long straw. Clean rye straw is preferred for this purpose. The straw at the apex of the pile is made to form a chimney five or six inches in diameter for ventilation.



Cross Section of Pit.

Dirt is thrown on the pile to a depth of six inches. The roots are piled as high as possible so as to shed water. For early winter feeding the layer of dirt should be thicker, and in addition a covering of straw or horse manure should be placed over the whole pile.

A concrete root house which is accessible at all times is much more satisfactory and more economical in the long run.



Corn silage is not considered a very good feed for hogs nor horses.

Poorly fed sheep will not produce very good wool, nor good mutton.

In the feeding of live stock there is a chance for a large leak and yet have it unknown.

A runaway horse is only safe in the stable with a good halter and the stable door latched.

Skimp your sheep on good pasture and they will skimp you on mutton works both ways.

By the time the pigs are eight weeks old they will be ready to wean without any check in their growth.

Get the hogs on to new corn carefully. It is hard stuff to digest. You know that from personal experience.

Carry your good care of the ewes this fall as far as feeding plenty of nice bright oats to keep them in condition.

Don't use a grade sire to improve your herd if there is any possibility of your securing the service of a pure-bred.

Don't push the fat horse on hot days, either in the fields or on the road. Once overheated he loses half his value.

Too much grass weakens all teams at hard, steady work. A run in the grass lot or fields Sundays or rainy days is sufficient.

You will be getting your male sheep for the fall's breeding soon. Pay enough to get a good one. There is money in better stock.

Blessed be the man who will invent a floor for a hog house that will drain easily and keep clean without a man having to set up nights to do it.

Animals need food to build up bone and muscle and repair the wear and tear on their bodies, and they need food to furnish heat and energy and store up fat.

Teams at steady work, whether on the farm or on the road, if turned out to graze at night, soon lose flesh and become dull. It is too much of the strenuous life at once.

Podder that is somewhat green when cut should be left very lightly tied in the shock for a day or two in order that it may cure out before being tied and bound tightly together.

Peoples' Column

FOR SALE.

Farm and Town property always for sale. Money loaned on Real Estate. WADE TURNER, Merchants Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—An organ in good repair. Will sell cheap. J. D. Van Winkle, Hillsboro, O., Bell phone.

FOR SALE—Two racks of second class hay. Thomas Burton, Hillsboro R. D. 4. Bell Phone Rainsboro Exchange.

FOR SALE—New automobiles. Call at 123 S. High street. 11-28-2t. SCOTT SKEEN.

Gentleman, 30, wishes to correspond with a respectable lady. Object matrimony. J. Durth, 404 St. Clair Ave., N. E., Cleveland, O. (12-28)

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN R. R.

POPULAR EXCURSION

Winter Tourist Tickets to points in the South on sale daily.

Home-seeker fares to west, south west and north west, first and third Tuesdays of each month.

For further information call on or address

H. C. STEVENSON,

Division Passenger Agt. Chillicothe, Ohio; Samuel Griffin, Agt. Hillsboro, Ohio.

GOOD EVENING!

Why what a bright light! Where did you get your oil? We are burning Finch's Smokeless oil. Buy it from

The Famous Oil Delivery Wagon

No more smoked chimneys for us.

FINCH & FINCH

443 S. Main St. Hillsboro, Ohio Home Phone.



SPECIAL PRICES

To January 1st, 1912—

\$10.00 glasses.....\$6.85
8.00 glasses..... 5.85
6.00 glasses..... 4.85
5.00 glasses..... 3.85
4.00 glasses..... 2.85
3.00 glasses..... 1.85

20 Year Gold-Filled Case, Elgin Works, Watch Worth

\$14.00 Price \$8.85
7.00 Bracelet \$4.85
\$6.00 Bracelet \$3.85

Dr. C. F. Faris.

The Eyesight Specialist,

Office 1 door East of Economy store. Main Street, Hillsboro, O.

Settlement of Accounts

Accounts and vouchers of the following named persons and estates have been filed in the Probate Court of Highland County, Ohio, for inspection, settlement and record, and unless exceptions are filed thereto, they will be for hearing and confirmation on Monday, January 22, 1912.

John Greathouse admr. of W. H. Burnett, admr. of Arminta Barrere, filed 1st and final account.

Clara M. Knealey admr. of Isaac Nelson, filed 1st, final and distributive account.

Mary Jane and S. T. Small executors of Wm. O. Small, filed 1st account.

"For Every Living Thing On The Farm"

Free; a 500 page book on the treatment and care of "Every Living Thing on the Farm;" horses, cattle, dogs, sheep, hogs and poultry, by Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics; also a stable chart for ready reference, to hang up. Free by mail on application. Address Humphreys Homeo Med. Co., Corner Williams & Ann Sts., N. Y.

"I hope," said the prudent friend, "that you are saving something for a rainy day."

"No," replied the breezy Westerner. "I come from a country where they have to keep irrigating."—Washington Star.